

Introducing Shared Software Infrastructure into the Climate Modeling Curriculum

Christiane Jablonowski University of Michigan 2/28/2011

Overview

Next-generation weather and climate models put strong demands on computing capabilities, transparent software designs with exchangeable components, self-explanatory descriptions of data and models, online gateways and portals for data exchanges, and shared online workspaces for both tight and loose science collaborations. Such challenges demand a highly versatile and interdisciplinary workforce. In 2010 this GIP project trained graduate students how do design, evaluate and develop the fluid dynamics component of climate models and how to utilize shared software infrastructure tools that aid the model development.

Achievements and Highlights

- New hands-on course 'The Art of Climate Modeling' has been taught in the Fall 2010 at the University of Michigan
- Training of 11 graduate students in (1) climate modeling, (2) software infrastructure for the atmospheric sciences, (3) design and use of federal weather and climate models (with focus on NCAR's Community Earth System Model CESM))
- Specification of requirements for shared workspaces
- Development of a prototype shared workspace on the basis on 'Google Sites': https://sites.google.com/site/theartofclimatemodeling/ that now serves as the template for the GIP development of shared workspaces
- In-class introductions to the Earth System Grid (ESG) and Earth System Modeling Framework (ESMF) in collaborations with ESG and ESMF developers

Outcomes of the 'Art of Climate Modeling' Course:

The class was designed as a hands-on project-driven class that was based on lectures, in-class journal paper discussions, modeling projects, and the exploration of software tools in the climate modeling community. After the completion of the course students considered General Circulation Models (GCMs) no longer a black box. The students were enabled to make intelligent decisions on how to develop and use GCMs for their scientific research and what the limitations of GCMs are. The students were exposed to real world GCMs developed at NCAR,

NCAR's high-performance computing architectures, and standard software practices in atmospheric science. In addition, they developed a broad understanding of the literature and technical model documentations.

The science focus of the course was put on the so-called dynamical cores of GCMs that describes the fluid dynamics component of each weather and climate model. The design decisions for building dynamical cores of GCMs incorporate the choice of the equation set, numerical methods, computational grids, accuracy, conservation properties and diffusion mechanisms. The course reviewed these choices and provided an in-depth look at their pros and cons. In addition, the design decisions for building Earth System Models incorporate much more, such as the coupling strategy between the components of the climate system like the ocean and atmosphere. Climate models and their individual components (e.g. the dynamical cores) also need to be compared to other models and observations to assess their performance. The latter aspects demand the efficient use of computational tools and shared workspaces. The course developed a prototype shared workspace on the basis of 'Google Sites' that now informs the shared workspace developments in GIP. A screenshot of this site is shown on the next page.

The course introduced the concepts of ESG, ESMF and visualization tools for NetCDF climate model data. In particular, guest lecturer Dr. Jerry Potter (ESG consultant, former scientist at the Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory) gave hands-on guidance on how to use and navigate ESG.

Links:

https://sites.google.com/site/theartofclimatemodeling/

This shared workspace includes pointers to the class syllabus, lecture notes, journal articles, team members, results of the hands-on projects and other resources. The link is publicly accessible.

Impact:

The University of Michigan serves as a key partner in GIP. We have been an educator for the future generation of atmospheric modelers by introducing a new graduate-level climate modeling course with special emphasis on computational aspects. In addition, we have been a communicator who provided feedback to GIP on the ease of use, quality, possible enhancements, and usability of shared modeling infrastructure and shared workspaces that are a key element of GIP.

For more information:

cjablono@umich.edu

Screenshot of the shared workspace developed in the course 'Art of Climate Modeling':

